. CHANGE OF SENTIMENT AS REGARDS MR N'LEOD-RECKLESS INCAPACITY THAT PRE-CIPITATED THE ROAD'S RECENT FAILURE-WAITING FOR THE

FACTS TO BE MADE PUBLIC. Philadelphia, March 5 .- A fortnight has elapsed since the courts took the Reading Railroad Company under the protecting wing of the law. During that three receivers have been busily engaged in examining the affairs of the great corporation, pre to ascertain, above all things, its financial from day to day to hear something of the result of this inquiry, but thus far in vain. Not even hint been given as to the road's actual assets and lities. The floating debt is still a matter of paculation; it may be, as persistently rumored, as,000,000, or it may be \$60,000,000, so far as any

hind will be issued within a few days, some time this week, in fact; but when one attempts to trace he finds it impossible to put it upon any orthy basis. Apparently, it is born of a hope ion's securities. Judge Paxson, to whom in sted people are anxiously looking for light on this perplexing problem, simply says to his friends is making a thorough investigation of every thing, and does not want to talk until he completely understands the situation and knows about every parof the vast property and the complicated system of its management. Time will be required, he adds, to sequire this knowledge, but how long he seems ntterly unable to state. It may take a week, it may take a month, possibly more. This is cold comfor to security holders, but they have to make the best of at present. They are seemingly helpless in the and have to submit with the best grace ossible, contenting themselves in the mean time with gitating the question of Mr. McLeod's removal.

The feeling against this gentleman, by the way, has dergone a remarkable change since the day of the Reading's failure. Then the popular sentiment was decidedly in his favor. He was, in fact, quite a hero, for people in general here believed that he had Seen overthrown in a bold effort to build up a great ailroad system for Philadelphia against the wishes of championed the cause of this venerable municipality against the metropolis, and had fallen a victim in the unequal contest. According to the received n of the affair, which was industriously circulated by Mr. McLeod's friends, he had been compelled to fight not only the gigantic Pennsylvania Railroad Company, but the financial prince and rathroad autocrat J. Pierpont Morgan, and all the power represented by the latter's house. In brief, so the romancers had it. a combination of the most potent forces in the raiload and financial worlds had been formed to effect tominion might be checked

Naturally this view of the matter roused a pow rful feeling in Mr. McLeod's favor. The sympathy of the masses was with him and would be with him since the appointment of the receivers. These to the condition of the company, or the causes that led to the late collapse, but, nevertheless, a quiet of the fallure and the causes leading up to It has been made by a good many intelligent and interested people, and while their efforts have not been attended with such complete success as d ared, yet they have obtained quite a mass of ition, more or less authentic, which enables ing's affairs. As a general outcome of this informal, unofficial examination it may be said that Reading owes its efailure not to the enmity of the Penn sylvania Rallroad Company, nor to the hostility and machinations of Mr. Morgan, but to the unfortunate, unbusinesslike management of the latest Napoleon of the railroad world, Archibald A. McLepd. Th of the Pennsylvania Company was, o attitude of the remayival but, according to the state-course, that of a rival, but, according to the state-ment of those who are in a position to speak with some degree of accuracy, its rivalry was not so desand deadly as was commonly supposed Here, for example, is the way one man who has large interests in both companies explained matters

other day. It is interesting," he remarked, with a smile, "to read about the way the rich Pennsylvania Company has crippled its weaker rival, just as though the been after the other's blood for years. greater mistake could be imagined. To show this I'll something not generally known. When the Reading was reorganized the last time, the Pennsylterially. I could state the exact amount of money eition, and it is sound, that so long as the Reading was going to be in the field, it was much better for was going to be in the field, it was much better for the Fennsylvania's interests to have it exist as a worthy rival, paying its fixed charges, interests—and dividends, for that matter—than to have it to fight as a bankrupt concern, cutting rates, wholly irresponsible, and demoralizing to business. It was deemed good policy, therefore, to spend money to help put the road on its feet, rather than waste this money fighting it in the ordinary way. Accordingly men are quick to find out these things for themselves.

"It is my duty to ascertain the various legal conditions that obtain in New-York, so that I can properly instruct any Japanese who might otherwise fall into difficulties of this character. I am seidom called upon to act in this capacity, however, as my country men are quick to find out these things for themselves.

"The personnel of my impaired is natively seminated in the capacity in the various legal conditions that obtain in New-York, so that I can properly instruct any Japanese who might otherwise fall into difficulties of this character. I am seidom called into difficulties of this character. I am seidom called into difficulties of this character. I am seidom called into difficulties of this character. I am seidom called into difficulties of this character. I am seidom called into difficulties of this character. I am seidom called into difficulties of this character, and the range of my impaired in the conditions that obtain in New-York, so that I can properly instruct any Japanese who might otherwise fall into difficulties of this character. I am seidom called into difficulties of this character. I am seidom called into difficulties of this character. I am seidom called into difficulties of the character. I am seidom called into difficulties of this character. I am seidom called into difficulties of this character. I am seidom called into difficulties of this character. I am seidom called into difficulties of this character any Japanese who might on the properly in the character any Japanese who mi money fighting it in the ordinary way. Accordingly the money was put in. Now you understand the Pennsylvania's feeling toward Reading. It never ntended to fight it, and would never have done so if the Reading management had been wise and let the Pennsylvania alone. Even as it was, the Pennsylvania people have done little, if anything, in the way of retaliation. They simply protected themselves way of retaliation. They simply protected themselves.
The example of Mr. Gowen, whose failure was due
to nothing so much as his jealousy of the Pennsylvania, was lost completely on Mr. McLeod, who
adopted his predecessor's policy almost as soon as
he got into the saddle—that is, 'anything to beat the
Pannsy.'

"With this end in view large undertakings were with this end in view large undertakings were endered upon, more in the hope of rivalling the Fennsylvania them from any sensible view of the profit to be derived therefrom, the managers persisting in taking the narrow view that the two companies were on an equality in seeking for traffic, both freight and passenger, and that all that was needed to divide the traffic with the Pennsylvania was to provide the the traffic with the Pennsylvania was to provide the same facilities. The unwise expenditure of many millions of dollars by former managers was not sufficient millions of dollars by former managers was not sumicent to teach Mr. McLeod and his friends the fallacy of such a view, nor to restrain them from continuing the same wasteful policy, under the same delusion as to ultimate results. No effort, apparently, was made by the Reading managers to analyze the relation of each company to the traffic within reach of either, and to ascertain in what particular one had the advantage of the other, or the peculiar facilities nonnegard and required by each to command such concessed and required by each to command such mando, and then to have followed up such analysis by favoring their energies to developing the traffic, seeinger and freight, which was more peculiarly their own, or to which they could offer the best schittes, leaving to the future, when Reading should become strong, the entrance upon doubtful competition. Instead of this line of policy, which prudence listened and which have not family the Panner. dictated, and which, I may say frankly, the Pennsylvania people hoped for under Mr. McLeod, the Reading management jumped right into the arena, stripped for the fray against the old company. The fight here in Philadelphia is well known. Many chapters of it that have been furnished by the Reading would make interesting meeting." teresting reading."
"Relate some of them."

"Oh, what is the use? The Reading managers are town, and I don't want to pile any stones on themenly, Mr. McLeod's friends must not try to make him a victim of the Pennsylvania Company any more than a victim of the Pennsylvania Company any more than a victim of Mr. Morgan, who, I believe, was as much surprised at the collapse as any one in Wall Street. No, the Reading management has only itself to b'ame. Its policy was reckless to the last degree. With its preas bureaus and political bureaus it had its hand into everything here in active city life. No club or exchange or political body was free from its influence and interference. Anybody and everybody who was likely to influence public sentiment or political action was sought after by its agents. Money was spent wildly, recklessly. The politicians here will tell you hat the ward beelers have bad a royal time at ing's expense. He was a small-fry politician a who had not passes unlimited, and he was a candidate for office who did not succeed in or candidate for office who did not succeed in ing the company successfully. I was credibly inceed of one candidate for an office of comparative portance who succeeded in getting \$10,000; and so on, though not a cent in either was needed to secure success at the poils. The was set fast from the first, and because it was, cading people had to keep it up. Almost everyle get in politics had to be paid for, though of the things it sought for were sincet certain as its way had things been let alone. The its

new depot, for example. Now, that was universally favored by the people, though every cautious railroad man deemed it a rash undertaking. Yet all sorts of snags were encountered in the Common Council, and no end of practical persussion had to be employed. But all this, you say, counts for little, since it is commonly understood that great corporations are more or less addicted to the disgraceful practice. It agree with you. I only allude to these matters for that reason, and will not dwell upon them. What I do emphasize is the way in which money was squandeted for terminal property and real estate. This was something frightful. Property was acquired everywhere at the most surprising rates. I'll only mention a few instances. Take that Delaware River from threst-ment, for instance. There were a lot of old wharves which were offered to the Pennsylvania Company for \$450,000, but were refused. With the addition of another piece, costing a third of this sine. the property was afterward sold to the Reading people for \$1,250,000, a profit of about three-quartets of a million to the speculators, who afterward, by the way, showed their appreciation of Mr. Meleod's enterprise by helping him to get hold of New-England. This is startling, but it is only a sample transaction of the kind, though I believe it was the largest. I was told to day of another case where a piece of city property was obtained by two enterprising gentlemen for \$70,000 and turned over to the Reading within a month for \$120,000. Then, look at the fancy price, of the Warchouse Company, and the thousand and other ways in which money was expended, and I guess you won't have much trouble in seeing how this wondrous floating debt was necumbaled. From beginning to end, Mr. McLeod's policy has been utterly at variance with sound business principles and common sense, and it was just as easy to see the end of his management as it was to see the side of a house. It did not require Mr. Morgan's hostillity, nor the Pennsylvania Company's opposition to overthrow him

HERE. Hisashi Shimamura is the new Consul-General f Japan. He arrived a few weeks ago to take charge

of the affairs of his countrymen in this city. He is a

THE NEW JAPANESE CONSUL GENERAL.



HISASHI SHIMAMURA.

pleased that his Emperor has assigned him to so pleasant a post. The consulate headquarters, in Murray-st., are more commodious than elegant. The equipment of the Consul-General's private room is more elaborate, and when supplemented by the impressive hospitality of the new inmate assumes a mosinviting aspect.

The Consul-General was at work on his monthly re port to his Government when he received The Tribune reporter in his room, a few days ago. In the conversation that followed no interpreter was required The Consul's language differed from that of a native American only in an effort to speak correctly that was slightly marked. The innate harshness of the Oriental tongue appeared, oddly enough, only in pro-nouncing the word "Yes." This was attended with a guttural drawl. The effect was not unpleasant, but in a sense picture-que, and this element was em-pha-ized by the ingenious smile which lighted his face throughout.

"I have been in the diplomatic service of this character," he said in effect, " for about ten years, and have served at various posts. I have made an ex-baustive study of the English language and feel sufficiently confident of speech to master any emergency of my position. The nature of my work is largely executive and not so exacting as that falling to other Consuls. The Japanese colony in New York is comparatively small and the commercial relations of my country with the United States involves few

"As to my countrymen here and those who arrive from time to time. I deal almost exclusively with their commercial affairs. I keep posted on the prices which prevail from time to time, the various changes that occur, and with this information I am able to be of substantial service when my help is sought here. It put in, but I do not feel at liberty to do so, of these facts, together with any other information about affairs here that I may consider of interest. about affairs here that I may consider of interest. Rice and many kind of fabrics constitute the bulk of traffic, and the range of my inquiries is therefore

ants, one of whom, my private secretary, came over here with me. Their duties are almost entirely clerical. It is an interesting fact that all the stationery and other articles used in the conduct of business in the offices, except the furniture, are sent to us from Japan."

COLONEL SHEPARD WILL DEBATE

HE W'LL ENDEAVOR TO SHOW SOCIALISTS THE EVILS OF MONOPOLIES.

After several disagreeable disappointments and de lays, arrangements are nearly completed for the de-bate on "Monopolles and Trusts," planned by the Central Labor Federation. Several weeks ago invitations were sent to Chauncey M. Depew, Colonel Elliott F. Shepard, Professor George Gunton and several others f. Shepard, Professor George Gunton and content of the Central Labor Federation to discuss this important question. Last Sunday Mr. Gunton replied to the invitation by saying that he wanted to be assured that he was to meet some one "intellectually competent" to handle the subject. This throw a chill over the hopes of the ambitions Socialists, but when the answer of Colonel Shepard was read yesterday they were pleased and plans were immediately discussed for making the debate an affair long to be remembered. The corresponding secretary of the Federation, Ernest Bohm, arose after the meeting had been called to order yesterday afternoon, in the headquarters of the Socialists, at No. 64 East Fourth-st., and said that he had an important communication to read. But no attention was paid to Mr. Bohm until he added: "It is from Colonel Elliott F. Shepard." Colonel Shepard's letter was as follows:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your in-vitation of the 17th inst., but beg to say that you are mis-taken in imagining that I am a representative of monopo-

vitation of the 17th inst., but beg to say that you are mistaken in imagining that I am a representative of monopolists and trusts.

I should, however, be very glad to meet with your society to consider the subject, or any other subject in which you feel an interest, upon some day other than Sunday, because I believe that the blessed Sabbath day should be devoted to the worship of our Father which is in Heaven, and considering the spiritual weilare of the world rather than its temporal and secular interests.

My answer to your note has been delayed because I had been in hopes that I could personally attend the meeting and make your acquintance, but I have contracted a heavy cold which still keeps me in the house. While I believe in organized labor, I can very clearly see that in some of the organizations there is a tendency to monopoly which is opposed to the highest interests of society, both the employer and the employed. I think the true law is that the value of any trade or profession in the aggregate and the rate of wages or compensation acquired therein are always in proportion to the number of persons employed in any calling, the greater will be their aggregate production and their value in the community, and also the greater will be the rate of carnings per capita.

I know that this is contrary to the opinions of very many of my fellow-laborers, and I should much enjoy an opportunity, upon a suitable day which you may provide, of laying before you the facts and arguments which have ied me to these conclusions, in the hope that you also might by them be led to the same opinion.

Please make my compliments to your Federation, and believe me to be, ever most truly, your devoted fellow-laborer.

ELLIOTT F. SHEPARD.

To say that Colonel Shepard's letter was received

with enthusiasm would be to express the truth mildly All the delegates were immensely pleased with it. They contrasted it with Professor Gunton's terse letthey contrasted it with Professor Gunton's terse let-ter, and made all sorts of pleasant remarks about its author. A committee was appointed to hire a large hall, and to inform Colonel Shepard when and where Mr. De Leon and the other Socialist orators would meet him.

THE LIID CONGRESS. COMPARATIVELY FEW BILLS PASSED.

SESSION DEVOTED TO FACTIONAL FIGHTS AND FILIBUSTERING-APPROPRIATIONS MADE PAR IN EXCESS OF THOSE OF THE SO-CALLED " BILLION CONGRESS."

INV TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

Washington, March 5.—The record of the Lild Congress is closed. Men who hold the belief that the smaller the number of acts written in the statute books during the existence of a Congress the better it is for the country, will derive more comfort from a review of this record than from a study of the ard of the List Congress, during which 2,201 separate laws were enacted, of which 531 were public and 1,670 private acts, 1,386 of the latter being for the benefit of individual claimants for pensions. The complete figures for a comparison are not yet accessible, but down to midnight of Friday, March 3, 1803, the number of laws enacted by the LHd Congress was 641, of which 312 were public and 329 private acts, 184 of the latter being for the beneat of individual claimants for pensions. It may be safely estimated, therefore, that the total number of laws enacted by that Congress was about one-third as large as the number enacted by the preceding Congress, and that of the former about one-half may be classified as public acts. So far as the relative importance of the public legislation is concerned the acts of the Lee-Congress appear almost insignificant when set beside

This result was due in part to the fact that the House of Representatives in the recent Congress was not in political accord with the Senate, but much more largely to the incapacity and impracticability of the majority in the former body. In the first place it divested itself largely of the power to do business by adopting a code of rules which enabled a small minority to block legislation, for it is Democratic minority to block legislation, for it is to be noted that nearly all of the filibustering of the entire Congress was initiated and carried on by Democrats, so that unless a measure could command ananimous consent, its passage depended upon a suspension of the rules. In the second place the majority framed and adopted under the whip and spur several crude, wild and Atreme party measures which it was well known would not receive favorable con-ideration in the co-ordinate branch of Congress. Indeed it is probable that if the leaders in the House of Representatives had supposed that some of these measures would receive favorable consideration elsewhere, they would never have forced them through that body.

Another potent cause of the failure of the Lild Congress to meet the reasonable expectations of the country was easily discoverable in the bitter factional fewis and petty jealousies which split the majority in the House of Representatives into a number of fragments, each of which was hostile to or distrustful of all the The refusal of that body to pass any bill designed to refleve the Government of the strain caused by the mouthly purchase of silver bullion was largely due to this cause as well as to the power of the minority to prevent action; and the refusal under the circumstances was equivalent to a Democratic vote of want of confidence in the incoming Democratic Ad-ministration, upon which will fall the burden of dealing with the question. The advice of the Presi-dent-elect and of the statesman wio is to be Secretary of the Treasury was unheeded, and their urgent appeals were ignored and disregarded by so large a minority of Democratic Representatives that action was impossible. The same minority even went so far as to refuse to allow the incoming Secretary of the Treasury to be clothed with authority to I suc 3 per cent short-time bonds in case it shall become necessary b do so, and if an emergency shall arise that will require him to sell bonds in order to maintain the credit of the Government he must issue securities bearing per cent interest, and surrender the option of re-demption for a long period. The course of the ma-jority in the House of Representatives in regard to the silver question during the entire Congress was one of shuffling and evasion, and thoroughly In the first session the Democratic factions locked horns over the free-colnage proposition and the Bland faction would have won had it not been for the aid rendered by Republicans to the opposing faction. It was the motion offered by Mr. Burrows, a Republican, which resulted in the virtual defeat of the

advocates of free and unlimited coinage.
With the re-assembling of Congress in December. 1892, came the demand for the repeal of the Bul-tion Purchase Law of 1890, which was originally enacted as a temporary compromise to prevent the passage of a Free Colunge law. This demand was bucked, so far as the Democratic majority in the House was concerned, by all the arguments and influence which the Democratic President-elect could Not only did he send influential bring to bear. Not only did he send influential bemocrats to Washington from time to time to urgathe repeal by Personal arguments and solicitations, but in personal conference with Democratic Representatives he added his own appeals. The man whom he had chosen to be his Secreatry of the Treasury press of the country almost unanimously exerted its influence in the same behalf. Despite these appeal and the fact that every Democratic Representative in the List Congress, who was present, had voted against the Compromise Act of 1890, the Democratic majority in the House which has just expired refused even to consider the bill for the repeal of that net, and no

action whatever was taken.

In dealing with the subject of appropriations, the action of the majority in the House of Representatives was also thoroughly characteristic. The appropria-tions made by the List Congress—which had been largely swelled by the necessity of providing for the deficiencies caused by inadequate appropriations by preceding Congresses, in which the House was controlled by Democrats-amounted in round figures to \$985,417,000, and it was at once denounced by Democrats throughout the length and breadth of the land as the "Tallion Congress," which had been gailty of wast ing the public funds in wild and wanton extrava-gance, and unnecessary and anjustifiable appropri-ations. The indictment was in broad and general terms, for no specific item of any great amount or importance could be successfully attacked, and the changes were rung upon it in season and out of season. There is no doubt that this general charge, fortified only by baseless assertions and wilful mi-representa-tions, as it was, produced considerable effect upon the country. Of course, Democratic promises of rigid economy and picages of indical reductions of appropriations were scattered broadcast with fluent eloquene and an apparent earnestness and sincerity which be galled and deceived the people. When the LHd Congress assembled in December, 1891, these pledges were intact as well as fresh, and Judge Holman, who was appointed chairman of the Appropriations Com-mittee of a House of Representatives nearly threethat appropriations were to be reduced at the rate of \$100,000,000 a year. He appeared to feel some mis givings, however, and on January 15, 1802, long be-fore any appropriation bill was reported from a com-mittee, he offered and the House adopted a resolution binding that body not to make or consent to any appropriation of money "except such as is manifestly necessary to curry on the several departments

The first session ended on August 5, 1892, less than seven months after that resolution was adopted Lagainst which only twenty-five Democrats had voted-and in the meantime appropriations amount-Representatives, in addition to which it had authorized the heads of executive departments to enter into contracts which would require Congress to appropriate about \$33,000,000 more within the next question, the direct appropriations made at the first session of the Liid Congress in its zeal for "economy" exceeded by \$44,202,000 the total amount ap-propriated at the first session of the List or "Billion"

For more than two years before the beginning of the second session of the Lild Congress the mouths of Democratic statesmen and financiers from Mr. Car-lisle down, as well as the columns of Democratic newspapers, had been filled with utterances declaring that the United States Treasury was on the verge of bankruptcy, and when Congress reassembled on the first Monday of December, 1892, it was declared by them that the receipts of the Government were insufficient to meet current expenditures, and that a Treasury deficit at the end of the fiscal year was in-

only at home, but abroad, and no doubt were among the causes which led to the steady overflow of American gold, by impairing the confidence of foreign investors and holders of American securities. When Congress reassembled, therefore, the actual condition Congress reassembled, therefore, the actual condition of the Treasury, as well as their own gloomy prophesies, admonished the members of the Democratic majority in the House of Representatives to remove distrust and restore confidence, not only by passing a bill to repeal the Bullion-Purchase act, but by refusing to make or consent to appropriations, except such as were necessary—in the words of the resolution adopted by them less than a year before—" to

corry on the several departments frugally, efficiently and honestly administered." If anybody expected that the majority in the House of Representatives would do either of these things, he has been grievously

So far as the appropriations of the second session are concerned, the most conservative estimates made by the members and clerks of the Appropriations Committees of the House and Senate agree that the total will not rise above \$520,000,000 or fall below \$519. 000,000, making the aggregate for the LHd Congress in round figures \$1,027,000,000, or more than \$38. 500,000 in excess of the total appropriations of List Congress. Some of the severest criticisms of the latter Congress were based upon its appropriations for river and herbor improvements, which amounted to \$25,267,341. The total direct appropriations of the LIId Congress for the same objects amounted to \$37,584,000, in addition to which contracts were authorized, and have been entered into by the Sec-retary of War, which will require further appropriations amounting to \$16,144,000 on the same account during the next three years. It should be added that the appropriations for the improvement of rivers and harbors by the LHd Congress not only exceeded the appropriations for the same object by the pre ceding Congress by more than \$12,000,000, but that even this large sum would have been exceeded by about \$1,500,000 if the Republican Senate had not reduced the amount recommended and passed by It will be observed that the appropriations made

by the Congress which has just expired were not only

excessively large, but that they were not evenly or

excessively large, but that they were not evenly or fairly distributed among the several objects for which public money is required. Thus the sums voted for the postal service, the expenses of United States Courts, the public printing and binding, and on a number of other accounts, including the payment of indigments of the Supreme Court and the Court of Claims, are well known to be inadequate, and it is equally well known that large sums will have to be appropriated by the next Congress to supply deficiencies in all these branches of the public service. Indeed, it was openly admitted by Democratig members of the Appropriations Committee of the House that deficiencies were expected. At the second sestimed to the Appropriations Committee of the House that deficiencies were expected. At the second sestimed to the New-York during the week, for the annual spring meeting of the National League will begin at the Fifth Avenue Hotel will run to baseball for the rest of the week.

The club will begin to arrive this morning, and conversation in the corridors of the Fifth Avenue Hotel will run to baseball for the rest of the week. that deficiencies were expected. At the second session a bill was passed appropriating about \$22,000 000 on account of deliciencies which had been mainly caused by inadequate appropriations at the first ses-Like action will be necessary at the first sesion of the next Congress to provide for the shorthas just expired. Another evidence of the uneven distribution of the money voted is afforded by the neagre and inadequate appropriations for new public buildings in different parts of the country, including work on buildings which are in course of construction. The speedy completion of buildings which have been authorized would result in a large annual saving to the Government, as would the construction of new not yet been authorized by Congress. The Liid Congress did not authorize any new public buildings, and died leaving on its calendar unacted upon no less than sixty bilis giving such authority, all of which had been favorably reported by a Democratic Committee on Public Buildings, and seventeen of which had been passed by the Senate. It is unnecessary here to give other particulars concerning the unformation of the public feet for the diamond, or sixythree feet from the centre of the diamond, or sixythree feet from the centre of the diamond, or sixythree feet from the centre of the diamond, or sixythree feet from the home plate. This would make the pitcher deliver the ball about eight feet further than buildings in many cities and towns where they have fair and unequal distribution of appropriations by the last Congress. The foregoing facts and figures clearly prove that if the List Congress was guilty of prove that if the List Congress, which was solemnly pledged agained the Lild Congress, which was solemnly pledged and formally bound by its own resolution—so far as and formally bound by its own resolution—so far as the catcher, always an interesting feature in a game.

The catcher, always an interesting feature in a game.

passed by the last Congress passed the House by manimous consent. One of them repealed the provision imposing a duty on tin and tin one on and after July 1, 1803. This was agreed to by the friends of the existing tariff because it had become apparent that, for some years to come at least, the United States will have to depend upon other countries for its supply of tin, and therefore that the imposition of a duty would not only be of no benefit to a domestic industry, but an actual detriment to the newly established tin plate industry, as well as to other domestic manufactures in which this is used. This measure, manufactures in which this is used. This measure is therefore, was in strict harmony with the principle of Protection. The third barnony with the proposed increase in the duty on certain manufactures of Bay, the development of which in the United States has been unexpectedly delayed. The third bill—which became a law at the first secsion—passed the House unexpectedly delayed. The third bill—which became a law at the first secsion—passed the House unexpectedly delayed. The third bill—which became a law at the first secsion—passed the House unexpectedly delayed. The third bill—which became a law at the first secsion—passed the House unexpectedly delayed. The third bill—which became a law at the first secsion—passed the House unexpectedly delayed. The third bill—which became a law at the first secsion and the teems contain manufactures to clubs making up teams for the coming season. Keeler, the Gants' new third bisenant, leads the League in bitting with the beat work, with Weelha close second. McCaffrey leads the extenters, with Weelha close second and Townsend third. Schoenick leads the first seemen with 979, with Lehane second with 50 short step and Flegis the outdelders. In club hatting the Einshantons lead, with Eintra second and New-Haven third. In club fielding the Athletics lead, Mith Albany second and New-Haven third.

whatever for amendment. Every one of these crade and abortive measures contained provisions which were contrary to the theories of "Tariff Reformers," and there was not one of them which, if enacted, would have not been an injury to American industries and American labor, without conferring a benefit apen anybody except the importer and foreign manufacturer. Each of the hills was a direct challenge of tered by ignorance and malice to the intelligence and patriotism of the country.

A search of the list of titles of the public laws of the Lift Congress, in order to assertian how many are of general interest or National Importance, would not meet with a rich reward. Among them, how ever, are several besides the three tariff bills already referred to which deserve mention. They are: "The Act to Increase and Fix the Compensation of Keepers and Crews of Life-Saving Stations:" "the Act to Enforce Reciprocal Commercial Relations Between the United States and Camada"; "the Act in Relation to Quarantine": "the Act Reading Radrond Commates to Equip Their Cars with safety Couplers and Brakes for the Protection of the Lives and Limbs of Their Emptoyees" against which Southern Democrats in the House's valuey fillianstered: "the Act Relating to Timingration"—which passed the Bouse of Representatives under suspension of the rules in the closing days of Cengress," the Act to Prevent Further Reductions in the Eagineer Corps of the Navy"; "the Act to Commercials in the District of Columbia": "the Act Relating to Timingration"—which passed the Bouse of Representatives under suspension of the rules in the closing days of Cengress, "the Act to Prevent Further Reductions in the Eagineer Corps of the Navy"; "the Act to Columbia": "the Act Revent Further Reductions in the Eagineer Commerce Commerce Commerce of Testimony by the Interstate Commerce Commerce, or Its achieve majority in the House of Representatives, it is probably fortu

THE CONTROL OF THE SENATE.

DEMOCRATS, WITH THE VICE-PRESIDENT'S VOTE, WILL HAVE A MAJORITY.

Washington, March & (Special).—The appointment yesterday of a Republican Senator from Montana leaves only one vacancy to be filled in the Senate, and settles finally the strength in that body of the It is presumed that the Senator still to be chosen from the State of Washington will be a Republican. as the Legislature is Republican, and the Governor also belongs to that party. Counting Mr. Allen's successor then as a Republican, the Republicans in the senate will number thirty-nine. Forty-four Demoaid of the Vice-President's vote. Five Senators may be classed as Populists, Fusionists or Independents They are Messrs. Petter and Martin, of Kansas; Kyle, of South Dakota; Allen, of Nebraska, and Stewart, of Nevada. On most questions the first four named are likely to side with the Democrats. Mr. Siewart, except on the silver question, is likely to act with the Republicans. Mr. Martin's title to his seat may be contested on the ground that he was elected by an claim, and unless the now legally established Legisla-ture of Kansas elects another Senator, Judge Martin's credentials will be accepted as final and satisfactory. Having now a majority in the Senate, the Democrats will doubtless reorganize that body and remake the committees. This work will occupy the greater part

A canvass of the new senate shows that ninetee the case of Mr. Pasco-reappointed with a prospect of re-election at an early day. The fist includes and Turple. Mr. Dawes, of Mussachusetts, is succeeded by Henry Cabot Lodge; Mr. Blodgett, of New-Jersey, by Mr. Smith, and Mr. Sanders, of Montana, by Lee Mantle, at the expiration of terms: two other substitutions resulted from death—namely, Mr. Caffrey. of Louisiana, for Randall Lee Gibson, and Mr. Camden (who has once before been a member of this body) for Judge William Lindsay, of Kentucky, for Mr. Carlisle, was a consequence of the latter's selection as a Cabinet officer. These changes do not affect the political complexion of the Senate, but the following seven all represent Republican losses: Mr. Hiscock of New-York sives way to Mr. Murphy, Mr. Felton of California to Mr. White, Mr. Spooner of Wisconsin to Mr. Mitchell, Mr. Ferkins of Kansas (appointed by the Governor in place of Mr. Plumb, devensed) to Mr. Martio, Mr. Paddock of Nebraska to Mr. W. V. Allen, Mr. Casey of North Dakota to Mr. Roach, and Mr. Warren of Wyoming to Mr. Beckwith.

The last Senate contained forty-seven Republicans.

thirty-nine Democrats and two Independents (Messre, Peifer and Kyle).

TO INVESTIGATE GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS. Washington, March 5 .- In the closing hours of Congress Representative Dockery's resolution adopted providing for an investigation into the methods of doing business in the several departments of and Cuilom, of Illinois, and Representatives Dockery, of Missouri; Richardson, of Tennessee, and Dingley, of Maine. Under the terms of the resolution the committee has power to appoint three experts who will do the technical work of the investigation and report to the committee. The committee is authorized to report with that of the LIHd Congress. The scope of the inbusiness in the departments, but the question of sul-

TO SETTLE BASEBALL POINTS.

CLUBOWNERS MEET THIS WEEK.

NEW RULES TO BE CONSIDERED-SOME OF THE CONTEMPLATED CHANGES.

The eyes of the baseball world will be centred up New-York during the week, for the annual spri

scribed by local stockholders. The only other club which showed financial distress was that of Louisville, but the

Kentuckians have gone down into their pockets and can now show a bold front. They have secured new grounds. To-morrow mry be given over by the club owners to routine business and an informal discussion of the playing schedule, to be submitted by N. E. Young, the president. The schedule, however, as usual will be the last thing formally adopted. Active work on the proposed changes in the playing rules may not get fully under way before Wedne-day. Well-informed critics and players will be invited into the meeting to rive their ideas on the changes. Messrs. Byrne, Brush and Vanderhorse compose the rules committee and while they have agreed upon a leport as already published in The Tribune, several alterations and amendments may be made. Such opposition has been shown to the suggestion that the base line be increased last Congress. The foregoing facts and figures clearly many of the veteran pitchers, and it will be the means prove that if the List Congress was guilty of extravagance the Liid Congress, which was solemnly pledged salvation of the catcher, who has been the baseball

the House of Representatives was concerned—to be conomical in appropriations was predigat and lavish. On the other hand, if the appropriations made by the Little Congress were necessary and wise the Democratic accusations against the List Congress were false.

The catcher, always an interesting feature in a second has become a mark for a battering ram. Now he will have a chance to regain his lost laurets. There will be fewer passed balls and considerably more pretty throwing to the bases. The idea of rewarding a player whose sacrillee advances a fellow-player a base is a good one.

What position the club owners will take regarding the minor leagues will be availed with interest by all followers.

the Republican senate by a vote of 41 to 10. It is
the Republican senate by a vote of 41 to 10. It is
the act ander which the steamships City of New York
the act ander which the steamships City of New York
but not to the privilege of engaging in constwhe trade,
or condition that steamships of the same or a higher
class should be built in American subyrards.

None of the tariff bills framed by the Ways and
Means Committee, except the first two above mentioned, was considered by the Senate. The same
remark is applicable to the House, where the bills
were forced through without fair opportunity for
were forced through without fair opportunity for
whatever for amendment, Exery one of these crude
whatever for amendment, Exery one of these crude
and abortive measures tontained provisions which
and abortive measures tontained provisions which

entertainment at the clubhouse, No. 7 Fast Thirty-second-st., on the evening of March 16. There will be banjo playing, comic songs and humorous recitations. Supper will be served at 11 o'clock.

Nushville, Tenn., March 5.-W. C. Jones, the former owner of the Rife-shaped track at Columbia, Tenn., was arrested vesterday in that town by the under sheriff of Chantauqua County N. Y., on a requisition granted by Governor Turney, of this State, upon the application of Governor Flower, of New-York, at the instance of Toomav & Dunkirk, of New-York, who have secured an indictment of Jones for good became indictment of Jones for grand larceny, growing out of the ---

About all the regular bowling tournaments are over for re season. The winners in the different sections and

i	fred tot wine house		High	Production and the second		High
1	Won Lost score.			Won Lost score.		
1	Phoenix2	0	864	Ivanhoe1	i	787
i	America 3	0	838	New-York1 Mystic0	2	774
ij	Pin Knight 2	.0	522	Union 0	2	782
1	Recreation I	0	793 875	N. J. 13 C. 0	5	754
1	Troquois1	1	816	Prospect 0	2	744
ı	Ansonia1	1	810	Oritani F. C0	U	****

YESTERDAY'S TYPHUS :EVER RECORD.

The record for typhus yesterday was two deat's Michael Hearn, thirty-seven years old, who was re-moved to North Brother Island February 23 from Bellevue Hospital, and Edward Meyler, forty-nine years old, who developed typhus in the Workhouse on Plackwell's Island. The new cases were George Eacheler, twenty-eight years old, removed from No. 12 Lowery; Charles Baum, forty-one years old, removed from No. 6 Chatham Square, and William H. Weyant, twenty years old, from No. 9 Bowery. Weyant formerly lived at Fort Montgomery, Orange County,

WORK OF THE CENTRAL UNION. Answers were received yesterday by the Central Labor Union to its questions concerning the immigration question from Cigarmakers' Union No. 144. The Union replied to the Central Labor Union's questions by saying that it favored a strict contract labor law to be enforced by labor men, that immigration was injuring the cigarmakers' trade, that it favored a property qualification and was opposed to an edu-cational qualification and to the admission of paupers

and criminals. Adolph Joblinowski, an officer of the Russian-Amerlean National League, came to the meeting and an-ecunced that the mass meeting to be held under the auspicies of his organization in Carnegle Music Haii tomorrow evening, to protest against the proposed Russian Messrs, Abrich, Bate, Cockrell, Dantels, Davis, Fanik-ner, George, Gorman, Guy, Hale, Hawley, Mills, Pasco, Proctor, Quay, Sherman, Stewart, Stockbridge Colonel Robert G. Ingersoll, T. V. Powderly, Samuel Gompers and other well-known speakers would probably make addresses.

SHADY BLUFF, "SALE.

—A charming suburban home, only thirty-five minutes from Thirty-fourth Street Ferry, on North (Sound) Side of Long Island. Residence of fourteen rooms, one-half mile from railroad station, on bluff, well shaded by stately trees of great variety; stands seventy-five feet above bay, commanding view of wide expanse of water, distant hills and undulating country. Fine roads and beautiful country scenery in every direction. Has nice beach for bathing and a long, substantial new wharf. Abundance of clams and oysters; good fishing. Thirty-four and three-tenths acres of high rolling land of rich soil; beautiful gardens and fine orchards. Best of spring water supplies buildings and grounds, under pressure. Address, Dr. R. Y. PIERCE, Bound Brook, N. J.

A concert which promises to be especially brilliant from a social point of view has been planned for the benefit of St. Mary's Hospital. It will take place in the Hotel Waldorf on the evening of March 14. Mr. of doing business in the several departments of Government. The investigation will be carried pate, and the solo performers will be Messrs. Wolf on by a joint committee of Congress, consisting of and Hollman. Over 2,000 tickets have already

The Nordica Concert Company, under the manage ment of Mr. C. A. Ellis, will give an operatic concert in the Music Hall, on March 21. A feature of the affair will be the third act of "Faust," sung in con-tume, by Miss Nordica, Scalchi, Campanini, Miss tume, by Miss Nordica, Scalchi, Campan Engel and Signor Del Puente. In the early part of the evening the Symphony Orchestra, under the direc-tion of Mr. Damrosch, will play the introduction to the third act of "Lohengrin," and Saint-Saens's "Roset d'Omphale."

The third rehearsal and concert of the Oratorio Society, which was postponed from the 17th of 19st month, will take place in the Music Hall on the afternoon of Friday and evening of Saturday of Best week. The work to be performed is Edgar Tirrels "St. Francis of Assisi," an exceedingly interesting interesting composition by a young composer who is rapidly coming to the fore in Europe.

Mr. Walter Petzel, a young composer and planist, who has been in New-York for a year or so, will give a concert in Chamber Music Hall on Wednesday evening of this week, with the help of Mrs. Theodore J. Toedt, soprano: Johannes Miersch, violin, and Alexander Rihm, planoforte. Mr. Petzel is a German who has been in Chicago, Boston and New-York since he completed his Conservatory studies at Munich in 1886. He has composed a number of works in different forms, and at his concert produce an original sonata for planoforte and via a concert place-for planoforte and three songs.

The fifth afternoon and evening concerts of the Symphony Society will be given in the Music Hall on Friday and Saturday of this week. Mr. Paderewald will be the chief attraction and will play the con-certo by Schumann and several solo numbers. The orchestral pieces will be Smetana's comedy overture, a serenade and theme and variations by Lalo and Tschalkowsky's fourth symphony.

The New-York Symphony String Quartet, assisted by William II. Sherwood, planist, will give its fifth chamber music concert to-morrow evening, at 8:30, at Chamber Music Hall, Music Hall building. The programme consists of Quartet in G. Haydn; Quintet in E flat, Schumann, and Quartet in C, Becthoven. The personnel of the quartet is as follows: Mr. Adolph Grodsky, first violin and leader; Mr. Jan Kaert, second violin; Mr. Ottokar Novacek, viola, and Mr. Anton Hekking, violoncello. The sixth and last concert of the series will take place on Tuesday evening, April 4. Tickets are now on sale at the boxoffice of Music Hall.

The second recital of Miss Florence Heine, violin, and Miss Marie L. Heine, planoforte, will take place at Steinway Hall this evening. Miss Lotta Burgess, contralto, will assist.

The Bureau of Music of the World's Columbian Exposition sends out the information that the following works by American composers will be played at the concerts of the Exposition, viz.: By Professor John K. Paine: Music to "Oedipus Tyrannus," "Tempest K. Paine: Music to "Oedipus Tyrannus," "Tempest
Music" for orchestra, "An Island Fantasy" for orchestra, and Symphony No. 1, "Spring"; George W.
Chadwick: Symphony No. 2, in B-flat; overfure,
"Melpomene"; cantain, "Phoenix Expirans"; Arthur
Foote: overfure, "Francesca da Rimini"; serenade
for string orchestra, quartet for planeforte and strings
George F. Bristow: oratorio, "The Great Republic";
overfure, "Jibbenainosay"; Arthur Brd; saite for orchestra; Harry Rowe Suelly; suite for orchestra; Garrier Festival March, for orchestra; compositions by E. A. McDowell, Templeton Strong and Frank
Van der Stucken will also be performed.

The activities of the Department of Music of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences continue with unabated energy and success. On Wednesday evening the eighth meeting will take place, when the Roy. Dr. Gregg, of the Lafayette Avenue Presbyterian Church (where the meeting will take place), will deliver a discourse on "The Consecration of Music to the Service of Religion." The music will be sung by the choir of the charch, consisting of a chorus and, the following principals: Miss Marie Van. soprano; Miss Tirzah P. Hamlen, contratio; William R. William R. Lenguage, and the policy of the Cross," will be performed, besides a number of solos and anthems.

On Paim Sanday, March 26, Mr. William Edward Mulligan will produce Rossin's "Stabat Mater" in St. Mark's Church, with an augmented chorus choir and the following principals: Bessie F. Talman, soprane; Mrs. Chapman-Lindau, contraito; Harry Pepper, tenor, and John C. Dempsey, bass.

ARRESTED FOR ROBBING LIBRARIES.

BOOKS STOLEN FROM THE ASTOR AND COLUMBIA COLLEGE SHELVES RECOVERED.

T. O. Douglas, a native of Greece, a student and writer, is a prisoner at Police Headquarters, where he is locked up for wholesale thefts of valuable and race books from the Columbia College and Astor libraries. Tenth-st. by Detective Sergeants Hickey and Lanthler on the complaint of George H. Baker, librarian of Columbia College. The prisoner was remanded by Justice Grady in Jefferson Market Police Court yes

For two or three months the authorities of Columbia College have been missing valuable works from the library, but suspicion pointed to no one in particular as the thief. Finally Fresident Seth Low instructed Mr. Paker, the librarian, to make an investigation, with the result that several of the missing volumes were found in some of the bookstores and auction rooms. In every instance the books were traced to Douglas, and the police were put on his track. When arrested the prisoner had two volumes of a work published in 1761, entitled "Journal of a Voyage to North America, by Order of the French King," in his possession. These books he had just filched from the Astor Library.

Astor Library.

He had disposed of books to Benjamin & Mitchell,
of Brondway, and Woodward, of Nassau-st., and thirty books from the Astor Library and 113 from the Columbia College Library were found in his rooms in the Alpine apartment house, Thirty-third-st. and Broadway, where he lived.

The young man took his arrest coolly enough, and career.

"I was born," said he, "in historic Greece. father was an Englishman, a student, very fond of archaeological research. He travelled much, and on a visit to Greece, married my mother, who was a native of that country. My father and mother both native of that country. My father and mother obtained died when I was seven years old, and I was cared for by a relative there for two years. At that time an American named Cornelius C. Bilss, a resident of New-Jersey, who was travelling through Greece with his wife, took an interest in me and brought me to this country. I lived with them in

brought me to this country. I lived with them in New-Jersey, near Trenton, until I was twelve years old, when they both died, and I was sent to a sister of Mrs. Bliss's in Philadelphia.

"After two or three years I was turned loose eathe world, and drifted to Chicago, where I entered the employ of the Phelps, Dodge, Palmer Company, shee manufacturers. During my leisure hours I studied hard, and Mr. Dodge concluded to give me an education. He sent me to Yale College, and for a time hard, and Mr. Dodge concluded to give me an education. He sent me to Yale College, and for a time
I was in this city as a student with the late Professor
Newberry, of Columbia. I went to Rome three years
ago at Mr. Dodge's expense, and before I left I gave
to Professor Newberry thirty rare books. I returned
from Rome last October. I do not know why I stole
the books."

During his stay in this city, Douglas said, he had
been engaged in literary work. He had written scientific and historical articles for "The Antiquarian,"
"Lippincott's," "Harper's," "The Century" and other
magazines.

It is estimated that his stealings will amount to
over \$2,000. He is said to have swindled Marque &
Co., bankers, in Rome, out of a considerable sum of
money, and he passed a bogus check for \$100 on Mrs.
Mitchell, the housekeeper of the Alpine flats, and had
another bogus check in his pocket when arrested.

BOOKS STOLEN FROM THE WORTHINGTON CO.

William Whitehead, a driver, twenty-three years old, of No. 351 West Fortieth-st., was remanded in the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday, under suspicion of having stolen twenty books, valued at \$17.50. On Saturday afternoon Whitehead visited the store of Williams & Co., bookseliers, No. 46 West Fourteenth-st, and tried to sell to Edward Hegely, a clerk, the twenty volumes at a price far below their value. As the books were from the Worthington Company of No. 747 Broadway, who recently had Albert Farmice, a shipping clerk, arrested for the larceny of books worth over \$1,000. diegely became suspicious, and informed Mr. Williams, the head of the firm. He questioned Whitehead, and as the latter was unable to sive a satisfactory explanation as to how the books annothed his possession, the police were informed, and Whitehead was locked up.

Richard Worthington appeared as a company of the grant whitehead yesterday. The latter capital street of the firm, which he had record in the works.